§890.1010

(c) Personal appearance before the debarring official. In addition to providing written material, the provider may appear before the debarring official personally or through a representative to present oral arguments in support of his contest. OPM's notice shall contain specific information about arranging an in-person presentation.

§890.1010 Debarring official's decision of contest.

- (a) Prior adjudication is dispositive. Evidence indicating that a provider was formally adjudicated for a violation of any type set forth in 5 U.S.C. 8902a(b) fully satisfies the standard of proof for a mandatory debarment.
- (b) Debarring official's decision. The debarring official shall issue a written decision, based on the entire administrative record, within 30 days after the record closes to receipt of information. The debarring official may extend this decision period for good cause.
- (c) No further administrative proceedings. The debarring official's decisions regarding mandatory debarment and the period of debarment are final and are not subject to further administrative review.

PERMISSIVE DEBARMENTS

§ 890.1011 Bases for permissive debarments.

- (a) Licensure actions. OPM may debar a health care provider to whom the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 8902a(c)(1) apply. OPM may take this action even if the provider retains current and valid professional licensure in another State(s).
- (b) Ownership or control interests. OPM may debar a health care provider based on ownership or control of or by a debarred provider, as set forth in 5 U.S.C. 8902a(c)(2) and (3).
- (c) False, deceptive, or wrongful claims practices. OPM may debar a provider who commits claims-related violations as set forth in 5 U.S.C. 8902a(c)(4) and (5) and 5 U.S.C. 8902a(d)(1) and (2).
- (d) Failure to furnish required information. OPM may debar a provider who knowingly fails to provide information requested by an FEHBP carrier or OPM, as set forth in 5 U.S.C. 8902a(d)(3).

§ 890.1012 Time limits for OPM to initiate permissive debarments.

- (a) *Licensure cases.* If the basis for the proposed debarment is a licensure action, OPM shall send the provider a notice of proposed debarment within 6 years of the effective date of the State licensing authority's revocation, suspension, restriction, or nonrenewal action, or the date on which the provider surrendered his license to the State authority.
- (b) Ownership or control. If the basis for the proposed debarment is ownership or control of an entity by a sanctioned person, or ownership or control of a sanctioned entity by a person who knew or should have known of the basis for the entity's sanction, OPM shall send a notice of proposed debarment within 6 years of the effective date of the sanction on which the proposed debarment is based
- (c) False, deceptive, or wrongful claims practices. If the basis for the proposed debarment involves a claim filed with a FEHBP carrier, OPM shall send the provider a notice of proposed debarment within 6 years of the date he presented the claim for payment to the covered person's FEHBP carrier.
- (d) Failure to furnish requested information. If the basis for the proposed debarment involves a provider's failure to furnish information requested by OPM or an FEHBP carrier, OPM shall send the notice of proposed debarment within 6 years of the date on which the carrier or OPM requested the provider to furnish the information in question.

§ 890.1013 Deciding whether to propose a permissive debarment.

- (a) *Review factors.* The factors OPM shall consider in deciding whether to propose a provider's debarment under a permissive debarment authority are:
- (1) The nature of any claims involved in the basis for the proposed debarment and the circumstances under which they were presented to FEHBP carriers.
- (2) The improper conduct involved in the basis for the proposed debarment, and the provider's degree of culpability and history of prior offenses;
- (3) The extent to which the provider poses or may pose a risk to the health